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thousand miles away, and to stand the enormous tax on her exhausted treasury that this would involve.

Simple ordinary common sense will show that there is not the slightest danger of attack from any foreign country—certainly less than ever before in our history—therefore to spend more now than we have been doing on our army and navy would be a foolish waste of money, aside from the harm it would do by making us feared by countries to the south who ought to be our friends and good customers. Why diminish our influence for the time which is coming for us to assist in pacifying the fighting nations abroad, when we may join in demanding a reduction of armament throughout the world in the hope of establishing "a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations?"

ALLAN FARQUHAR.

The author of the letter from which the following is taken has been a member of the American Peace Society for a quarter century. She has been Pennsylvania's superintendent of the Peace Department of the W. C. T. U. for nearly twenty years. For making Pennsylvania the "Banner State for Peace," she was awarded this past year the National Medal. Among other things she says:

"The Advocate of Peace is very attractive in its new

dress. Its contents are up-to-date and exceedingly helpful to me in my work as State W. C. T. U. superintendent, Peace and Arbitration for Pennsylvania. It is very popular in colleges, where the burning question of the hour for contest and oration is 'Preparedness.'"

Mr. Bryan Commended

The mere existence of an individual within the bounds of a community whose common welfare is so great an issue is sufficient reason for such an individual to endorse the article "War in Europe and Its Lesson for Us," authorized by a well-known journalist and published by the American Peace Society in its December ADVOCATE.

It is not for those uneducated and untrained in national and international affairs to attempt to advise, but it is their duty to so great a commoner and to themselves that they should voice their true sentiments: thus aid the moulding of the highest ideals of a Christian nation.

It seems that for a national policy there could be no link more vitally important than that "national preparedness for war" shall be decided by a direct vote of the people because it is for the people.

R. L. TICHENOR.

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BOOK REVIEWS

AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

Economic Aspects of the War. Neutral Rights, Belligerent Claims and American Commerce in the Years 1914–1915. By Edwin J. Clapp. New York City: Yale University Press. 1915. 360 p. Price, \$1.50 net.

In this book the author discusses what he appropriately terms the "story of international lawlessness in the first year of the great war." It is true that the Americans were paying too much attention to the affairs of belligerents and too little to their own. The prejudice against German methods of warfare has caused a large part of the American public to overlook or ignore the strong interference of Great Britain with American trade by blockades, detainment of ships, seizures of cargoes, changes in contraband list, and orders in council. We welcome this book particularly as a confirmation of the pacifist contention that in modern times all nations are bound to suffer from a war—belligerents and neutrals as well.

Women at the Hague. The International Congress of Women and its Results. By Jane Addams, Emily G. Balch, and Alice Hamilton. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1915. 171 p. Price, 75 cts.

This new book gives a full account of the International Congress of Women convened at The Hague, in April, 1915, and the journeys undertaken by two delegations from that Congress.

Selected Articles on National Defense. Compiled by Corinne Bacon, Debater's Handbook Series. The H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, N. Y., and New York City. 1915. 243 p. Price, \$1.00 net.

This handbook, published in August, 1915, will be of great help to all interested in the problem of national defense and preparedness. It contains an excellent, though not exhaustive bibliography, numerous references and reprints from various books, pamphlets, documents, and magazines.

International Congress of Women. Report in German, French, and English. The Hague, April 28 to May 1, 1915. In-

ternational Women's Committee of Permanent Peace. Keizersgracht 467, Amsterdam. 323 p. Price, 60 cts.

The Audacious War. By Clarence W. Barron. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1915. 192 p. Price, \$1.00 net.

Amidst the flood of literature published since the outbreak of the war there are many books of little value. We feel inclined to classify with them this work, discussing as it does the problems of peace with little insight. The idea of an International Police with the island of Heligoland in its hands is ridiculous.

Pacifism in Time of War. By Carl Heath. London, E. C.: Headley Bros. 1915. 119 p. Price, 1/- net, bound, 2/net.

Our well-known English co-worker and leader in the peace movement in his recent book gives an excellent survey of peace theories on the problems of the present war.

The Political Economy of War. By Francis W. Hirst. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1915. 327 p. Price, \$2.00 net.

In his new book the editor of the Economist, of London, gives an excellent economic history of the chief wars of the last two hundred years, including the present war. It is particularly suitable for the study of economics of war in general, war loans, national debts, and similar economic problems.

Proceedings of the First Pan-American Financial Congress, Convened by Authority of the Congress of the United States under the direction of Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, May 24-29, 1915. Issued by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. 1915. 744 p.

Why I Am a Socialist. By Charles Edward Russell. A new and revised edition. New York: Charles H. Doran Co. 1915. 301 p. 50 cents.

The author expounds in this book his belief that socialism is the only means of abolishing international war.